History Line

A NEWSLETTER OF THE FOREST SERVICE HISTORY PROGRAM

Fall 1995

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History Line

Fall 1995

Editor-in-Chief: Terry West, Washington Office History Unit
Guest Editor: Norene Blair

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Address all correspondence to:

USDA Forest Service
History Unit
Auditor's Building 2C
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

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Cover Photograph: Steam yarding donkey set up in old-growth Douglas-fir stand, Pierce County, Washington, 1908.
Photo: French, USDA Forest Service.

Editor's Remarks

Love and Dedication

This issue of "History Line" is a testament to Terry West's love for the Forest Service History Program and his dedication to you, his "History Line" readers.

As many of you know, Terry's liver failed more than a year and a half ago, and he was awaiting a liver transplant. Despite his illness, he remained dedicated to getting "History Line" out. Sometimes he could come in only one or two days a week, sometimes not at all; but when he was in, he was answering his phone messages and collecting your articles and news to get "History Line" ready for publication. Some days he was so sick that those of us who shared an office with him insisted that he go home. Nevertheless, as soon as he could be, he was back at his desk, hard at work.

In early November 1995, Terry entered Fairfax Hospital in Fairfax, Virginia, to receive a liver transplant. On December 17, following successful liver transplant surgery, Terry's heart failed and he passed away.

Two days before he went into the hospital, he handed me a bundle of articles and photos for this issue of "History Line" and asked me to see that it was published.

Folks, Terry's dedication to the "History Line" and to you, his readers, is what kept him going for so many months.

Editor's Note: "History Line" will continue. We will try to keep the publication schedule that Terry set for it. The next deadline for articles is July 30, 1996. Please send articles to GUESTPAO4:W01B. The Forest Service History Program will also continue. Discussions are underway on how this can best be done. "History Line" will keep you posted as we gain more information. ■

Terry West, 1948–1995

Terry West, Forest Service Chief Historian, passed away December 17, 1995, in Falls Church, Virginia. His untimely death resulted from a heart attack while he was undergoing his long-awaited liver transplant surgery. He is greatly missed by his many friends and colleagues.

Terry grew up in the small town of Glide, just east of Roseburg, Oregon. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1970 with a B.S. in Anthropology. He then spent 3 years in the Peace Corps teaching in Bolivia and Peru. When he returned to the United States, he continued his education at the New School for Social Research, where he received an M.S. and a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology.

In 1981, Terry began his Forest Service career as a forest archeologist on the Siskiyou National Forest in Grants Pass, Oregon. He also taught part-time at several local community colleges. In 1984, he received a Fulbright Fellowship and spent several months doing research work in Peru studying textiles and tourist markets for native goods. In 1985, Terry returned to his home town to be assistant corpsman supervisor at the Wolf Creek Job Corps Center. He transferred to Washington, DC, in 1987 to work as a historian in the Forest Service's Washington Office. Two years later, he became the agency's chief historian, a position he held at the time of his death.

Terry was an overachiever. He was always researching and writing on many topics, including Forest Service history and ethnographic accounts from his time spent in South America. He authored several monographs and many articles about agency history. He was a member of the Society for History in the Federal Government and the American Anthropological Association.

Terry loved his family, Oregon, the outdoors, books, and collecting memorabilia. By nature, Terry always favored small-town loggers and millworkers and the people of the "Third World." He did not always fit into the conventional world and always seemed to be battling for a cause, even in his last months of waiting impatiently for a life-giving liver. Terry had a wonderful irreverence about him. For instance, although his job forced him to wear a coat and tie, when Terry came to work, his suit coat was often covered by a beat-up old army jacket, and some of his ties were less than serious. He was a true crusader for lost causes and the little guy, and passionate in his views and his work.

Terry married Rosa Almeida in 1975 and has a 17-year-old son, Nick, now a senior in high school. Terry's sister preceded him in death. He leaves behind his wife and son in Reston, Virginia, his parents and grandfather in Roseburg, Oregon, and a large empty space in the Forest Service Public Affairs Office in Washington, DC. Terry will be sorely missed.

Services were held in Glide, Oregon, on December 23, 1995.

Gifford Pinchot Letter

Editor's Note: I've often been asked where can I find a copy of Gifford Pinchot's 1905 letter outlining policy for managing the forest reserves. It looks like someone was asking Chief Ed Cliff the same question in 1971, so here, without further ado, is a copy of what Chief Cliff distributed in response.

United States Department of Agriculture	Forest Service	Washington Office	14th & Independence SW P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20090-6090

Date: April 28, 1971

Reply to: 1680 - Forest Service History
Subject: Wilson-Pinchot Letter

To: Regional Foresters,
Directors, and Area Directors

Who in the Forest Service at one time or another has not said or thought, "Where can I find a copy of the Pinchot letter?" The "Pinchot letter" always refers to the famous letter from Secretary of Agriculture James "Tama Jim" Wilson to Gifford Pinchot, dated February 1, 1905, the same day President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Act (H.R. 8460) transferring the Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

"That letter," Pinchot wrote later, "it goes without saying, I had brought to the Secretary for his signature." Pinchot called it the "guide and charter for the new policy" of managing forest reserves, soon to be renamed National Forests.

With this letter, Secretary Wilson established principles and a philosophy which have guided the Forest Service for nearly a century, and still does so today. The original letter, framed, now hangs in my office. More than a prized memento, it is at the very heart of Forest Service history.

As a part of our history program, the history files in all headquarters offices should have a copy readily available for interested researchers and scholars. Sufficient copies for that purpose have been reproduced and are being sent to you.

/s/Edward P. Cliff
EDWARD P. CLIFF
Chief

Enclosure

Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

February 1, 1905

The Forester,

Forest Service.

Sir:

The President has attached his signature to the following Act:

"An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture shall, from and after the passage of this Act, execute or cause to be executed all laws affecting public lands heretofore or hereafter reserved under the provisions of section twenty-four of the Act entitled 'An Act to repeal the timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and Acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, after such lands have been so reserved, excepting such laws as affect the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of any of such lands.

"Sec. 2. That pulp wood or wood pulp manufactured from timber in the district of Alaska may be exported therefrom.

"Sec. 3. That forest supervisors and rangers shall be selected, when practicable, from qualified citizens of the States and Territories in which the said reserves, respectively, are situated.

"Sec. 4. That rights of way for the construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, water plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels, and canals, within and across the forest reserves of the United States, are hereby granted to citizens and corporations of the United States for municipal or mining purposes, and for the purposes of milling and reduction of ores, during the period of their beneficial use, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and subject to the laws of the State or Territory in which said reserves are respectively situated.

"Sec. 5. That all money received from the sale of any products or the use of any land or resources of said forest reserves shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and for a period of five years from the passage of this Act shall constitute a special fund available, until expended, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the protection, administration, improvement and extension of Federal forest reserves.

"Approved, February 1, 1905."

By this Act the administration of the Federal forest reserves is transferred to this Department. Its provisions will be carried out through the Forest Service, under your immediate supervision. You have already tentatively negotiated the transfer with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose powers and duties thus transferred I assign to you. Until otherwise instructed, you will submit to me for approval all questions of organization, sales, permits, and privileges, except such as are entrusted by the present regulations to field officers on the ground. All officers of the forest reserve service transferred will be subject to your instructions and will report directly to you. You will at once issue them the necessary notice to this effect.

In order to facilitate the prompt transaction of business upon the forest reserves and to give effect to the general policy outlined below, you are instructed to recommend at the earliest practicable date, whatever changes may be necessary in the rules and regulations governing reserves, so that I may, in accordance with the provisions of the above Act, delegate to you and to forest reserve officers in the

field, so much of my authority as may be essential to the prompt transaction of business, and to the administration of the reserves in accordance with local needs. Until such revision is made, the present rules and regulations will remain in force, except those relating to the receipt and transmittal of moneys, in which case Special Fiscal Agents of this Department will perform the duties heretofore rendered by the Receivers of Local Land Offices in accordance with existing laws and regulations. The Chief of Records, Bureau of Forestry, is hereby designated a Special Fiscal Agent, and you will direct him at once to execute and submit for my approval a bond for Twenty Thousand Dollars.

On December 17, 1904, the President signed the following order:

In the exercise of the power vested in the President by section 1755 of the Revised Statutes and acts amendatory thereof:

"IT IS ORDERED, That all persons employed in the field and in the District of Columbia in the 'protection and administration of Forestry Reserves in or under the General Land Office of the Interior Department' be classified and the civil service act and rules applied thereto, and that no person be hereafter appointed, employed, promoted, or transferred in said service until he passes an examination in conformity therewith, unless specifically exempted thereunder. This order shall apply to all officers and employees, except persons employed merely as laborers and persons whose appointments are confirmed by the Senate."

This order classifies the whole forest reserve service, now transferred, and places it under the Civil Service Law.

In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. The vital importance of forest reserves to the great industries of the western states will be largely increased in the near future by the continued steady advance in settlement and development. The permanence of these resources of the reserves is therefore indispensable to continued prosperity, and the policy of this Department for their protection and use will invariably be guided by this fact, always bearing in mind that the conservative use of these resources in no way conflicts with their permanent value. You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home-builder first of all; upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining, and live-stock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations, enforced with promptness, effectiveness, and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice; and where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.

These general principles will govern in the protection and use of the water supply, in the disposal of timber and wood, in the use of the range, and in all other matters connected with the management of the reserves. They can be successfully applied only when the administration of each reserve is left very largely in the hands of the local officers, under the eye of thoroughly trained and competent inspectors.

Very respectfully,

James Wilson
Secretary

■ Seung Ja Sinatra Appointed National Records Officer

Appointed in June 1995 while on a 120-day detail, Ms. Seung Ja Sinatra replaces retired records manager Norina Mosby as National Records Officer for the Forest Service, Information Systems and Technology Staff, Washington Office. In this capacity, Seung Ja is responsible for:

- Providing Service-wide support to managing and disposing of paper records.
- Assisting in Service-wide archiving, retrieving, and disposing of electronic records using National Archives policies and procedures.
- Developing Service-wide standards for inventorying, appraising, and scheduling paper and electronic records for permanent retention at the National Archives.
- Working with electronic file managers to determine which public files are to be permanently archived.
- Working with Forest Service staff and the National Archives on paper and electronic recordkeeping, and helping staffs to locate archived Forest Service records.

If you have any questions about the Forest Service's Records Management program, please contact Seung Ja at (703) 235-1042, or at S.Sinatra:W01B.

■ Trail Interprets Early Logging History on Florida's Osceola National Forest

Rhonda Kimbrough, forest archeologist, supplied the following information on a new interpretative hiking trail on the Osceola Ranger District of the Osceola National Forest:

A trail that features a restored tramway and helps forest visitors discover what logging was like in its prime has been built on the Osceola Ranger District. The trail guides visitors across a swamp to a boardwalk, then to the edge of Ocean Pond.

District employees cut and built railroad ties and used sections of the original track to restore the tramway. The reconstructed track is 150 feet long. The earliest steam locomotive in Florida was used in 1836 between St. Joseph and the Apalachicola River by way of Lake Winico. Not until 1885 was regular-gauge track used by a steam locomotive. John Russell and Issac Eppinger constructed a sawmill in the late 1890's and early 1900's on the shore of Ocean Pond. They harvested longleaf pine and cypress for the local mill, one of the only known permanent sawmills on national forest lands in Florida (where there were more than a hundred temporary mills).

Information on the history (such as the role the railroad played in the Civil War) and recreational use of Ocean Pond may be obtained by contacting the Osceola National Forest at (904) 752-2577.

USDA Forest Service

Forest Service District employee Kenneth Owens (fire and range technician) leveling track used to remove milled timber by rail from Ocean Pond in the early 1900's.

■ Historic Shelterbelt Program Commemorated in Oklahoma

A photograph of the dedication of a historical marker at the site of the first Depression-Era Federal shelterbelt planted in the United States appears on the cover of "Oklahoma Historical Society Newsletter," May 1995 (vol. 26, no. 5).

The shelterbelt program, supported by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, began with the March 1935 planting of parts of the arid Great Plains on private land near Magnum, Oklahoma. The Forest Service, under the direction of Ferdinand A. Silcox, led the shelterbelt project. A complete history of this successful project may be found in Wilson Droze's "Trees, Prairies, and People: Tree Planting in the Plains States" (Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, 1977).

Those attending the dedication were Oklahoma Historical Society President Dr. Lewis Stiles; Mrs. Louise Phillips, who planted the first tree while serving as Oklahoma State Forester; and Mr. Kurt Atkinson.

■ "Accessible" Trails Are Not a New Idea

Forest Service efforts on behalf of people with disabilities are not totally new to the agency. The Washington Office newsletter "Information Digest," dated May 8, 1970, tells of an April 30, 1970, dedication of "La Pasada Encantada" (The Enchanted Way), a cooperative project of New Mexico's Lincoln National Forest with the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs. Forest supervisor Robert A. Cook presided over the ceremony. The trail is the first "Braille Trail" in the State.

The name of the trail was chosen in a contest at the New Mexico State School for the Visually Handicapped in Alamogordo. Experts from the school helped prepare the braille signs. Obstacles were removed from the trail and low pole rails were installed to lead visitors from stop to stop. Twenty-five stops dot the trail as rest sites and listening spots for forest sounds. ■

Mining History Important to Present-Day Forest Service Mission

Tim Buxton, Mining District Cleanup Project Leader
Saguache Ranger District, Rio Grande National Forest

The nearly forgotten history of the Bonanza mining district in south-central Colorado has recently been rediscovered and become important for a mine cleanup project on the surrounding Rio Grande National Forest.

Rich silver ore was discovered in the mountains 20 miles north of Saguache, Colorado, in 1880, and the town of Bonanza was established that autumn. The name came from the nearby Bonanza mine—one of the prospectors told his friends, "It's a bonanza, boys!" Silver ore worth $200 a ton was common during those early years, and in 1880–81, 40,000 people passed through the area, including Ulysses S. Grant in August 1880.

In the 1880's, the town of Bonanza boomed with saloons, stables, doctors, attorneys, groceries, hardware stores, clothing shops, drugstores, hotels, cigar stores, a bakery, a furniture store, a candy shop, a bank, a school, a newspaper, a townhall, a baseball team—everything a town needed at the turn of the century.

Colorado Historical Society

North Main Street, Bonanza, Colorado, circa 1882.

Town of Bonanza, Colorado, circa 1900.

Several mills were built in the district to mill high-grade ores as miners opened an estimated 1,500 prospect holes and mines. After the early discoveries, miners discovered that the deeper ores contained less silver and more lead, zinc, and copper, and were worth less. Between 1890 and 1899, Bonanza's population fluctuated from 500 to as few as 100 people. In 1893, the Government stopped buying silver, and the price dropped from well over $1.00 an ounce to about half that.

The surrounding Federal lands became a part of the Cochetopa Forest Reserve in 1905 and the Rio Grande National Forest in 1908.

In 1911–12, the owners of the Rawley Mine drove the Rawley 12 tunnel from a claim on the forest in Squirrel Gulch to beneath the existing mine workings, 6,300 feet away on private land, to search for additional ore and to dewater the workings, which filled with water as fast as they could be pumped out. This cost more than $100,000 and took 17 months at a time when workers were paid $2 to $5 per day and a cord of wood cost about $2.

Photos from 1918 show a major development at the Rawley 12 mine, including numerous buildings and a new method of getting ore out of the mine: the mule was out and the electric locomotive was in!

Saguache County Museum

New method of transportation—electric locomotive at Rawley 12 adit.

In about 1920, a 7-1/2-mile aerial tramway was built across the forest and over the Continental Divide to the narrow-gauge railroad line connecting with the town of Salida. After the mining company went bankrupt, a new company was formed and produced about 320 tons of ore per day from 1925 to 1930, when the mine was closed and the mill was scrapped.

Bonanza almost came to an end in a 1937 fire, when most of its buildings were burned. Today, little remains of "Old Bonanza."

Environmental problems have existed in the local creeks since before the mines closed. Today, the problems include metal-rich drainage from the Rawley 12 mine and mill tailings too toxic to support plant life. The local drainage is "dead" for miles downstream. But by learning the history of the area, the Forest Service has been able to start to do something about the environmental problems. The Forest Service has authority under the "Superfund" law and under executive order to clean up sites and to recover costs from polluters who have caused damage to lands under Forest Service jurisdiction, even if it happened a half century ago. Through historical research, the Forest Service has located several parties who may be legally responsible for the pollution problems, and has negotiated with them to start cleaning up the problems on this historic area of the Rio Grande National Forest. ■

"A Common Heritage: The Salmon National Forest and Lemhi County"—Final Report Narrative

Robert Russell, District Ranger
Salmon Ranger District, Salmon National Forest

"A Common Heritage: The Salmon National Forest and Lemhi County" is a project that focuses on a theme central to the humanities—increased awareness of and respect for a community's heritage and traditions. The project enables the community to better understand its present conditions and strengthens its ability to constructively imagine its future.

The Common Heritage project has successfully researched significant pieces of the mutual history of Idaho's Salmon National Forest and Lemhi County and made them available to the local public. All the project's principal goals and objectives, as outlined in the proposal, were completely realized by June 1995. This article summarizes current and planned accomplishment.

Historical Papers

Researchers wrote four papers on different aspects of local history in a form suitable for publication. Paper titles were:

- The Civilian Conservation Corps in Lemhi County
- Trails, Roads, and Bridges: A History of Transportation
- Lookout Life and Other Firefighting Tales
- A Promise of Abundance: Cow Camps, Mining, and Timber Operations

These unpublished papers are currently available from the Salmon National Forest and at the Salmon Public Library. Project sponsors plan to seek financial support to publish the documents, either separately or as part of a document detailing the history of the Salmon National Forest. Portions of the papers may be published in the local newspaper, or in journals or periodicals such as "The Western Historical Quarterly" or "Idaho Yesterdays."

The original project planned to transcribe new or existing oral histories as part of the project. Although this was not accomplished, researchers did tape some new oral history interviews that will be retained by the Salmon National Forest. Many people not previously interviewed about the history of Lemhi County and the Salmon National Forest provided researchers with information that has now been documented for future use. The project also inventoried and indexed photos from the Salmon National Forest's historical files and augmented them with copies of photos from the personal collections of some of the interviewees.

Public Presentations

Tom Blanchard, Michael Crosby, Hope Benedict, Terry Masoon, and Candace Burns made public presentations in Salmon during late winter and spring of 1994 as part of a regular series of free historical programs that was started in 1990 for the Idaho centennial celebration and is sponsored by the Salmon National Forest and the Salmon Arts Council. The first was an introductory presentation by project researcher and Blaine County Commissioner Tom Blanchard that set the stage historically for the remaining presentations. The other four presentations had the same themes as the research papers described above.

The audience size varied from 20 to about 90 per evening, for a total of approximately 290. Presentations included slides made from old photographs in the files of the Salmon National Forest or from photographs loaned to the researchers by the people they interviewed. Several presentations also included displays of old photographs, books, equipment, and maps pertaining to the subject matter.

The audience was a good cross section of the local population, especially people interested in local history. Because audience members were Lemhi County residents, there was much interaction with the speakers. Many in the audience were older people who had lived in Lemhi County during the periods discussed and who knew individuals mentioned in the presentations or shown in the photographs. The audience's reaction to the presentations was very positive.

The local newspaper, "The Recorder Herald," printed a summary of Tom Blanchard's presentation on April 7, 1994, reaching an audience of about 3,000–4,000 with a message about the longstanding partnership between the Federal Government and local residents.

Historical Displays

A freestanding, portable, lighted display panel was purchased with matching funds, and five distinct displays were designed and developed using research information and photographs discovered by the researchers. The first display, entitled "A Common Heritage—A Journey Together" and accompanied by a similarly titled brochure, provides a broad overview of the project. The other four displays are based on the four research emphasis areas described above and are titled:

- A Promise of Abundance
- Getting In, Getting Around, Getting Out
- Hard, Honest Work—the CCCs
- Life as a Lookout

Summary

The project's sponsors are very pleased with its outcome, and are indebted to the Idaho Humanities Council for providing partial funding to make it a reality. We believe that the project not only raised the level of public awareness of the interrelationships between local history and the policies of the Federal Government on and around the Salmon National Forest, but also emphasized the role of the humanities and of the Idaho Humanities Council in understanding and appreciating our Idaho heritage. The River of No Return Interpretive Association and the Salmon National Forest hope that our newfound partnership with the Idaho Humanities Council will continue on other projects in the future. ■

Headquarters for the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest—A Symbol of Shifting Paradigms

Pamela A. Conners, Historian
Stanislaus and Six Rivers National Forests

Author's Note: This article was excerpted from "A History of the Redwood Ranger Station," part of the documentation for a National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for that property. I want to acknowledge the assistance of Roxanne Orly of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in locating archival documents crucial to this research.

The Pacific Southwest Region has a substantial legacy of administrative buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Most of them are distinctive not so much for their striking appearance—as is the case with many of the exaggerated rustic structures so emblematic of our National Parks—but for their commonplace appearance . . . as symbols of self-conscious efforts to use administrative sites as a medium for communicating the Forest Service credo of no-frills, efficient land stewardship.

There are, however, exceptions to this stylistic format, and many of them came from the drafting table of R.M. Williams. Williams is credited with many of the more distinctive facilities designed for the California Forest and Range Experiment Station (CF&RES)—the headquarters for the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest (YREF) is one of these anomalies of Region 5-designed Depression-era administrative buildings.[1]

The story behind the construction and varied uses of the YREF main office through its 55-year existence began 15 years before its existence. Since at least 1926, the CF&RES had been keenly interested in establishing a redwood research substation to study this highly prized tree. By 1926, it was crystal clear to redwood lumbermen and preservationists alike that virgin coastal redwood forests were vanishing. Calculations in the 1930's revealed that redwood forests comprised a little over 1.5 million acres, of which about 1.4 million acres were privately owned, commercial lands. Almost 550,000 of the 1.4 million commercial harvest acres had been cut since the 1860's at a pre-Depression rate of something over 520 million board feet a year.[2]

Like the coast redwood county Chambers of Commerce and federations such as Save-the-Redwood League, the Forest Service was troubled by such numbers. But unlike the chambers and the League, Forest Service scientists were deeply concerned about another statistic: a slim 150,000 of the 550,000 acres of cutover land were in "reasonably productive condition."[3] For these researchers, the redwood industry was crucial to Northern California's economy, and to assure its survival, they argued that the remaining 850,000 acres of virgin redwood lands must be harvested in ways that assured high productivity. To further investigate and to plainly demonstrate harvest and regeneration methods that promoted highly productive second-growth stands to industry, the CF&RES embarked on a program to identify potential experimental forests in California's two principal coastal redwood regions. The Forest Service viewed survival of redwood and redwood-based economies as weighing upon its shoulders. CF&RES silviculturist Hubert Person, charged with identifying candidate lands for redwood experimental forests, said it directly:

> . . . because the redwood operators are primarily interested in profitable liquidation, the development and demonstration of silviculturally adequate harvest cutting practices must depend on public agencies, which at present time means principally the California Forest and Range Experiment Station.[4]

Thus, the paradigm within which the Forest Service steadfastly operated was acceptance of the inevitableness of virgin redwood forest destruction and of the hegemony of the industrial marketplace, but with a bulldog unwillingness to accept the inevitableness of poorly productive second-growth redwood forests and death of the redwood industry. True to its Progressive heritage, the Forest Service held "scientific management" as the key to unlocking a future of continuous redwood forest productivity.

Overlapping the CF&RES' efforts to create redwood experimental forests, other Forest Service officials, alarmed by the realization that the agency had no appreciable coastal redwood under its stewardship, urged the National Forest Reservation Commission to approve redwood purchase units in each of California's two redwood growing regions. The CF&RES, thwarted in its attempts to independently establish these experimental forests, threw its energies behind the Redwood National Forest movement. Slow to materialize—causing further frustrations to the CF&RES—in late 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission established purchase area boundaries for both a Northern Redwood Purchase Unit (NRPU) of 263,000 acres and a Southern Redwood Purchase Unit (SRPU) of 600,000 acres.[5] The Forest Service could now focus its efforts toward acquiring redwood lands within these broad zones, ultimately to form two national forest units, out of which CF&RES could demarcate experimental forests.

The Great Depression—seemingly an inopportune time for making large land acquisitions—actually provided an open door. Tax delinquency was rampant on timber lands, and with redwood production a mere trickle, many owners were anxious for opportunities to sell for cash. Fully 50 percent of the private land within the NRPU was in arrears, and it was estimated that a redwood demonstration and research forest of between 45,000 and 50,000 acres, primarily of cutover land, could be purchased for the bargain basement price of no more than $1,600,000.[6]

In early 1939, purchase of redwood lands within the NRPU was authorized. The Forest Service paradigm and CF&RES' redwood research project were clearly in step with the New Deal Zeitgeist. In its 1940 report to Congress, the National Forest Reservation Commission justified its purchase actions vis-a-vis the prevailing socioeconomic framework. The Commission's report stated:

> . . . within the regions preponderantly forest in character occur in largest measure the farms lowest in the scale of economic sufficiency, the populations, comprising the largest proportions of the rural families who are ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed, who have the least opportunity for profitable employment and economic security . . . The timber resources are being utilized much more rapidly than they are being replaced, and with them are disappearing the esthetic, recreational, and wildlife resources which hitherto have in part supported local economy.

The report went on to say that forests are the only resource "susceptible to wide and ready regeneration at reasonable cost" and that:

> . . . unless publicly acquired and managed, such forest resources as still exist will in large part be liquidated without too much regard for the consequences of liquidation to the dependent people and communities.[7]

Among the 83 purchase units in the Commission's report were title acceptance of 10,704 acres and approval for purchase of 4,666 acres within the NRPU. The Commission noted that this would form the nucleus of a

larger Redwood National Forest which necessitated an "accelerated program" to acquire adequate additional acreage to "form a desirable administration unit." The report also noted that a portion of the purchased lands had been designated the Yurok Experimental Forest, to "be developed as a research area for the exploration of problems in silviculture and forest economics relative to the redwood type."[8]

With a land base in hand, the CF&RES moved with purpose. In July 1940, a draft site plan for the administrative site was submitted to Director Kotok, and by late summer, site preparation and construction were underway. Again, aided rather than hampered by the Depression from which the country was recovering in fits and starts, CF&RES used the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration programs to build its two-story, multipurpose YREF headquarters. The building was completed in the waning days of the CCC and just prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

With the Nation's absorption in World War II and the eclipse of redwood research in the immediate postwar period, the YREF was virtually inactive for nearly 15 years. Occasionally, the attractive, lodge-like building hosted experimental station and national forest researchers and other visitors. During its dormancy, land acquisition options had expired and the momentum behind the redwood purchase units dissipated.

In 1956, the YREF stirred from its long hibernation when the Chief for Research in the Forestry Management Division, Russell Le Barron, negotiated an agreement with Simpson Lumber Company, owner of redwood lands contiguous with the YREF. Simpson agreed to deposit $62,000 in a cooperative work fund and to log in accord with experimental plans. In return, the YREF made 25 million board feet of redwood available exclusively to Simpson over the 7-year life of the agreement. Le Barron hand-picked Kenneth Boe from the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to develop the study plan for the YREF and administer the Simpson agreement.

The transition for Boe offered its unique challenges. Not accustomed to these giant trees, he observed that some limbs of the experimental forest's redwoods outsized the girth of the average tree in the managed stands with which he was familiar. Boe framed the YREF study plan squarely within the paradigm defined two decades earlier by Hubert Person and his colleagues: the plan was to provide foresters with reliable information to "effectively convert unmanaged old-growth redwood forests to younger managed stands." Experiments would test three reproduction methods within a harvest context: selection, shelterwood, and patch clearcuts.[9]

Throughout this singularly active period in YREF history—including co-location of the Six Rivers National Forest's Redwood Ranger Station at the YREF administrative site—the headquarters was regarded as a special building. Only a few yards off the heavily traveled Highway 101 and 4 miles north of the Klamath River, proposals surfaced at various times to convert the main building to a museum or a visitor information center. With its six fireplaces and its interior paneling representing the major commercial tree species in the YREF, this handsome combination office and dormitory provided a special and pleasing environment.

In May 1965, the cooperative agreement with Simpson Lumber Company lapsed. But in the early years of that decade, a new redwood forest management paradigm was taking form outside of the Forest Service. Rather than accepting the loss of virgin stands and the hegemony of the industrial marketplace, by early 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson proposed a redwood national park in Northern California that was followed the next year by an essentially identical bill. In the Senate report on the bill, the Forest Service was roundly criticized for its redwood research program, stating: "The research on the 935-acre Yurok Experimental Forest has been chiefly on technology of logging old-growth redwood. Obviously, such findings are of limited utility as the last of the old growth nears."[10]

It is probably safe to say that among most Redwood National Park supporters, sustaining lumber production for industry was not the operative function in the redwood management equation. Signing the Redwood National Park Act into law on October 2, 1968, deflated the nearly 65,000-acre NRPU to 540 acres. Though the YREF land remained intact, its purpose within its paradigm as well as that of the Redwood Ranger Station had evaporated. Primary use of the headquarters building was turned over to the National Park Service.

In 1988, the Hoopa–Yurok Settlement Act (PL 100–580) took the YREF administrative site in yet another unexpected direction. Contingent upon the Yurok Tribe meeting conditions of the Act, the 14-acre administrative site—along with other specified lands formerly part of the NRPU—would be transferred in trust to the tribe for incorporation into the Yurok Reservation. Accordingly, the YREF administrative site has been occupied by the Yurok Tribal offices since late 1988.[11]

The varied tenants of the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest office from 1941 to the present have regarded it as a distinctive building. And although time and the elements have taken their toll, the Colonial Revival building—with a twist of rustic—retains its historic character. Part of the landscape of the New Deal, its history also represents the changing social landscape of a society's struggle to reconcile its appetite for industrially produced commodities and its longing for the recreation afforded by unspoiled places. ■

Notes

1. CF&RES is now known as the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Headquartered for many years in Berkeley, California, it is currently in Albany, California.
2. Person, Hubert L. 1940. "Proposed Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest." Unpublished report dated September 30. [Pages 2–5.]
3. Loc. cit.
4. Loc. cit.
5. U.S. Congress. 1967. Senate Report No. 641, Authorizing the Establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for Other Purposes. Report to accompany S. 2515, 90th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. [Page 19.]
6. Brandeberry, J. K. 1938. "A Land Use Plan for the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit." Unpublished typescript. [Pages 21–22 and 31–32.]
7. U.S. Congress. 1941. State Document No. 317, A Report of the National Reservation Commission for the Year Ended June 30, 1940. Henry L. Stimson report to 76th Congress, 3d Session. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. [Pages 1–3.]
8. Op. cit., pages 5–6.
9. Boe, Kenneth N. 1983. "Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest." Unpublished manuscript. [Pages 9–10.]
10. U.S. Congress. 1967. [Page 20.]
11. Official transfer is still pending, provided that the Yurok meet all provisions of the Hoopa–Yurok Settlement Act.

Memoirs of a Ranger's Wife: Ida Woods

Vicky MacLean, Range Technician
Helena Ranger District, Helena National Forest

Author's Note: I want to thank Mrs. Peggy Rachac, daughter of E.A. and Ida Woods, for sharing her mother's memoirs and photos of the Woods family history. I am using the photos and Mrs. Woods' memoirs in my work on a history of the early days on the Helena National Forest, Montana.

Ida Loeffler, later to become Mrs. Ida Woods, wife of Forest Ranger Eustace Adrian (E.A.) Woods, was a young woman homesteading in 1910 near her sister's farm in Teton County, Montana, when she met her future husband, who was stationed at the Depuyer Ranger Station on the Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana. Ida's accounts give us insight into the adventure and hardship faced by an early Forest Service family 85 years ago.

Ranger E.A. Woods was born in Spain in about 1876, the son of an English mining engineer who traveled extensively. E.A. went to school in England and moved to Canada in about 1893.

His daughter, Peggy, described him as a dreamer. He worked at various jobs before he shot an elk in what he thought was Canada and was brought to Montana to pay a poaching fee. While paying his fine, he inquired about a line of men at the adjacent counter and was told that they were joining a group to work for a new outfit called the Forest Service.

He decided to get in the Forest Service line. Thus began his career with the Forest Service. E.A. worked on the Lewis and Clark, Helena, and Kootenai National Forests, retiring from the Kootenai in 1936. He died in 1958.

First Years

The following is extracted from Ida's memoirs of her first years on the rugged and beautiful Front Range of the Northern Rocky Mountains in northwestern Montana.

In the summer of 1910, I found myself established on a homestead in Teton County, Montana. The deal was that I was to stay at least 14 months before I could get title to the place and then only when I had paid $1.25 an acre for the land.

Fourteen months is a long time to be sitting out in the middle of nowhere in a nine by twelve slab shack, believe me, especially for one who had been among a large group of young people at school the year before.

Ida met E.A. at the neighboring Aman ranch. The Amans were German immigrants.

Shortly before noon, a tall, slim rather good looking man rode into the yard on a grey saddle horse. I was very curious to know who this might be. Mrs. Aman was a jolly, teasing sort of person and when she looked out the window she said "Now we have fun. That is Woods, the new Forest Ranger. Now, Ida, you watch out. He is a great lady's man."

Before long, he began to drop by the homestead on one pretext or another. . . . It wasn't long before he tried to convince me that my life work should be done at a ranger station instead of on a dry land homestead. From all appearances it did seem that a ranger's life was very exciting and adventurous, with so many trips to the mountains and some place to go nearly every day. . . . I finally fell for it in a big way, I guess. He was a good salesman and put up a very persuasive argument and finally won it.

Marriage

E.A. and Ida were married December 5, 1911. They made their home in

. . . a three-room log house, with later on a lean-to, which we used for a summer kitchen, and in winter it served as a shelter for a stack of dry wood. The Dupuyer [Ranger] Station was located at the mouth of the North Fork of Dupuyer Creek, right up in the canyon between two high mountains. And the wind blew there from October to April, in varying degrees, but most constantly.

It came with the dawn and blew all day. The wind was a blessing to the stockmen along the foothills. It kept the pastures and hills free of snow so that the stock could forage. Someone up there said that the country was "fit only for bachelors and steers."

We were miles from anyone. Five miles to the Aman ranch, 9 miles to my sister's, 16 miles to Dupuyer, and about the same to the Blackleaf post office where we got our mail. Sometimes it was 10 days or 2 weeks before we got our mail.

Our visiting officer from headquarters in Washington, DC, was completely lost without his daily paper. The trip to Choteau and the supervisor's office necessitated a drive of about 35 miles. So, we didn't make many trips, especially in winter. It was quite something to get enough warm clothes on to make such a long drive in an open buckboard.

We wore long, woolen underwear. And I do mean long, the wrist to ankle kind . . . we sent to Montgomery Ward's for . . . we had to pay five dollars a suit for the best quality [editor's note: E.A.'s salary then was $90 a month]. *We thought it quite an amount to have to put out for underwear, but it had to be done. When we were seated in the buckboard, we pulled a warm, closely woven lap robe over us and then a tarpaulin over the lap robe to keep the wind out. We were often chilled at that before we got where we were going. What a country!*

Childbirth

Several of the Woods' children were born in this harsh environment. Ida's memoirs recount the birth of their first child.

As it came near time for our first baby to arrive, we engaged a nurse to come out and stay with me, just in case the men would not be home when it came time to send for a doctor. Our old friend of many years, Mr. Dorrington, brought her out to the station one day when he was making his round of duties as a game warden.

The further they drove, the more upset Miss Kennedy became. She vowed she would not stay out there under any circumstance. She thought it was too far away from town and that she absolutely refused to accept the responsibility in case the doctor should not get there in time. She thought us a little short of stark crazy to think of letting a baby be born out in the wilds.

Ida ended up going to her mother's in the northwest part of the state for Peggy's birth ("a long trip by buckboard to the railroad and then the long ride on the train"). A telegram was sent in care of Lewis and Clark National Forest Supervisor Leavitt to announce the birth. E.A.'s comment was, "What, no little ranger?" It was several daughters later before he got his "little ranger."

Then there was the birth of their second daughter.

In the dead of winter, February 1, 1914, to be exact. I woke with a terrible foreboding. It was Sunday morning. I was so sick. I soon began to realize that the stork was about to call on us for the second time. There had been a high wind the day before and the telephone line was down. It was 32 degrees below zero; 35 miles to the Choteau doctor; and 5 miles to the Aman ranch."

Something had to be done and done quickly. I promised I would go back to bed and stay as quiet as I could. E.A. would go for help. He was hardly dressed warm

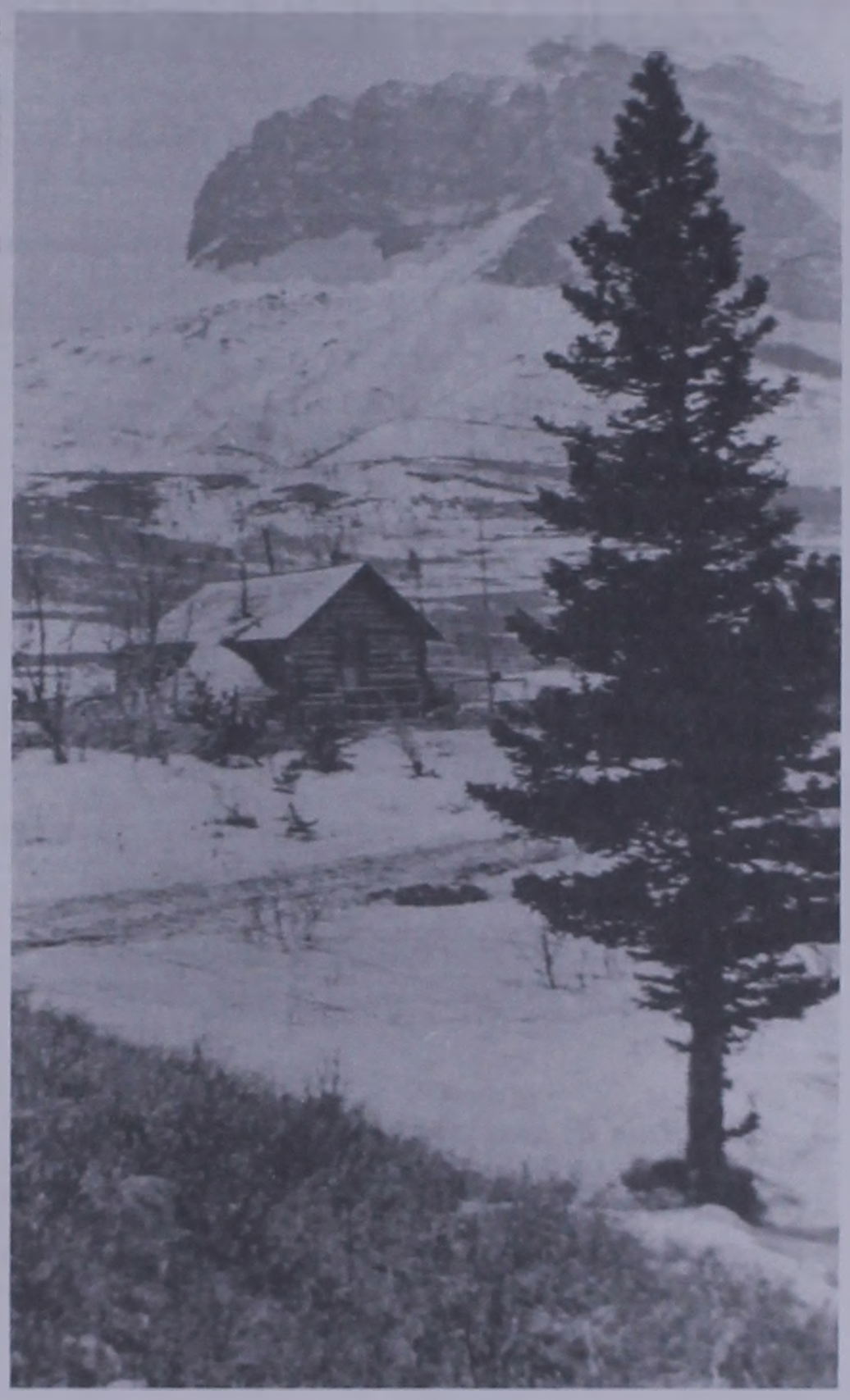
enough, but he jumped on the saddle horse, Chief, and rode like mad to the Aman ranch.

It was not very long before he was back with the word that Mrs. Aman was on her way in the buggy. He said Chief seemed to sense that there was need for haste and surely he did his best. E.A. also sent a messenger to ride as far as necessary to phone for the doctor. Mrs. Aman arrived about 10 minutes before the stork, and the doctor and nurse got there when the baby was 10 hours old.

It was very cold, and the doctor had to stay all night. His fee was $25. Babies came cheap those days. The nurse stayed 2 weeks and her fee was $20.

About 3 months later, we were transferred to the Sun River District. We trekked overland in true prairie schooner style. The second day, or maybe it was the third, I can't be sure, a thunderstorm came up as we were going around the edge of a lake. Oscar Olney, with the load of furniture, drove too close to the edge, miring the wagon and upsetting the load. That was something! Lightning striking all around us. Horses frightened. Babies crying, and our cherished possessions scattered by the lake. But soon the storm was over and things were picked up and we were on our way again to stay the night at the Jim Caldwell ranch.

The Woods family moved many times after this: to two stations on the Helena National Forest and to three on the Kootenai. With most of the moves, there were more children. Their oldest daughter, Peggy Rachac, remembers their life growing up in remote areas as tough but carefree. ■



USDA Forest Service Archives

Depuyer Ranger Station, 1911.

Commandments for Starting a Forest Service Museum

Harvey Mack, Forest Service Retiree

Editor's Note: Harvey Mack, Forest Service retiree, started the Forest Service History Center on California's Cleveland National Forest. At first, Harvey envisioned a forest museum, but then its scope expanded to a regional level and, in some respects, to a national level. Harvey shares this excellent list of some of the things he has learned about starting a Forest Service Museum (and keeping it going!).

Customers, Location, and Facilities

1. ***Analyze the size and nature of the population to be served and the potential uses for the museum.***

2. ***To assure its maximum use, determine the optimum location for the museum.***

3. ***Determine the extent to which the forest and/or region will support and use the museum as part of its management program.***

4. ***Determine availability of suitable space, utilities, security, services, and so forth.*** This can be critical.
   - Will there be room to store nondisplayed objects?
   - Is there room to grow?
   - Will there be office space for museum work and staff?

The Collection

5. ***Determine the scope and objectives for the collections.***
   - Will the facility open regularly for walk-in visitors, schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other organizations?
   - What kind of programs will be conducted?

6. ***Determine the sources of historic objects.***
   - How much do you already have?
   - What kind of collection effort will you conduct?
   - Many of the available objects may already have been collected by other Forest Service units.

7. ***Establish adequate policies and procedures before you start your collections.*** Record-keeping, correspondence, and accountability will involve major workloads and must be maintained on a current basis.

Organization and Operation

8. ***Analyze the availability and sources of financing,*** because large amounts of money may be needed for display facilities, temperature and humidity control, art and graphics, and operating supplies. Consider all potential sources—Federal subsidies, grants, donations, membership fees, and sales. Don't be too optimistic!

9. ***Establish an association to operate the museum.*** Incorporation, tax exemptions, and a board of directors are recommended, because Forest Service staff may be only minimally involved.

10. ***Seek commitment by Forest Service staff to operate and use the museum.*** A Forest Service employee must be directly responsible for overseeing operations and providing a positive liaison between the museum and the Forest Service. Although the museum may be somewhat of an entity within the Forest Service, it must have a positive action-oriented connection.

11. ***Determine the availability of volunteers to operate the museum and the level of their interest in doing so.*** If possible, volunteers should be close by and available on a regular basis. Be sure you have programs and workloads to keep your volunteers busy and involved! They will be key to your success!

12. ***Determine the professional historic, graphic, and other capabilities that are needed and available.*** These tasks cannot all be performed by amateurs without experience.

13. ***Investigate possibilities of cooperating or sharing facilities with universities; State, county, and city offices; and others.***

14. ***Determine how you will make your displays of interest and value to all audiences.*** Generally, Forest Service historic objects are of interest to those connected to forestry, particularly retirees. Make sure that your displays appeal to other audiences as well.

15. ***Determine your ability to properly display and store historic objects, uniforms, documents, photographs, and so forth, which require special handling if they are to be preserved.*** For example, original photographs should be copied, with the copy displayed and the original print and/or negative stored, because displayed pictures will deteriorate and be lost.

16. ***Do not try to display everything at once, because your displays will become too cluttered and lose much of their meaning.*** Consider the need to rotate displays to maintain continued interest in what you have to present. This may be very difficult with the type of historic objects you have. Consider developing dioramas to depict a scene or theme rather than just a collection of "things." Help from artists can be of great value for such projects.

17. ***Plan for the museum to last.*** You may have great enthusiasm for developing a museum, but who will carry it on if and when you are gone? It cannot be a one-person show. A historic collection should last virtually forever, if it is properly maintained; therefore, it must be positively institutionalized to assure its continuity and integrity over the years. It is sort of like raising a turtle—it will be there long after you are gone! It can also be like having a bear by the tail!

18. ***Anticipate disappointments, adversities, and hard times, because a museum may receive less support*** as Forest Service management, funding, policies, and staffing continue to change far into the future. But you can be proud of the heritage that is left for those who follow. ■

The Beginnings—A Cultural Resource Management Program in the Southwestern Region

David Gillio, Regional Historian
Southwestern Region

Author's Note: The following extract is from a 9-page letter dated July 12, 1973, and signed by Regional Forester William D. Hurst. It was addressed to the Chief and was probably prepared by Tom Roederer of the Southwestern Region's Recreation and Lands Staff. At the time, Roederer was the senior staffer in charge of oversight of the archeology program, and the regional archeologist reported to him. Hurst's letter was in response to a Washington Office letter that was understood to be critical of the Southwestern Region's efforts with regard to adding eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

This letter is perhaps the best early summary of what would become the Cultural (now Heritage) Resources Management program. At the time it was written, the term "State Historic Preservation Officer" (SHPO) was not yet in use and the agencies sent reports to the State Liaison Office. There was only one archeologist in the Southwestern Region. Most site recording was done by rangers or permittees.

As we enter another period of change and reorganization, it is interesting to see how this corner of the Forest Service got started almost one full generation past.

This [Southwestern] Region instituted a formal ongoing inventory of archeological and historical values as early as 1968. As field personnel proceed with field work and as a part of multiple-use surveys and reports, archeological sites are identified and inventoried on a form developed for that purpose. A master map and multiple use overlays are kept at the Forest and District levels as well as in the Regional Office. Information from other sources is gathered as well. These include correlation with museums, universities, and gathering information from special use archeological permitted operations. Museum and universities notify us of findings on National Forest lands and we, in return, notify them of our findings.

A comparison of the Forest Service master maps and those in museums and universities would reveal that the same sites appear on both maps. We have a working relationship with museums and universities wherein this information has been continually exchanged. The inventory now stands at 2,978 inventoried sites. The inventory will likely never be completed. It will probably peak out in future years and the numbers annually inventoried will taper off as more ground is covered. However, many years from now new sites will be discovered. In addition, this summer we are trying a contract for general inventory work. The Apache National Forest has contracted the Prescott College Anthropology Department and obtained the services of two archeological students who will be working under a professional archeologist put under contract by the Forest. Their job will be to survey specific sections of land as determined by the Forest for the expressed purpose of increasing the speed of the inventory. This is a trial for this year. However, if successful, we will institute this procedure on other Forests in forth-coming years in order to step up the inventory. In addition, we ask all archeological permittees to furnish us locative data in their work. Training has also been given to some personnel in the recognition of archeological and historic sites so that more quality can be put into the inventory. Additional training has been planned but has been curtailed due to the cutback

in funds. However, this endeavor will be continued. Every entity of the profession in the Region is aware of our inventory and other concerns for the resources, and there is considerable coordination and cooperation.

The President signed Executive Order 11593 on May 15, 1971. The Historic Sites inventory formally began in this Region in August of 1971. Karl Johnson, biologist, was assigned the task and title because of the lack of a professional archeologist as he was the most familiar with the archeology resource in this Region through his work with professionals in this area, he was assigned the job of developing the historic site inventory from the archeological standpoint, later to be correlated with Forest Supervisors. His work involved discussions with every archeologist in the Region as to what archeological sites should be nominated for the Register. . . .

[Editor's Note: Evan DeBloois, who is the Forest Service Cultural Resources Program Leader in the Washington Office, is credited with becoming the first Forest Service regional archeologist when he left academia to work for the Intermountain Region as regional archeologist during this period (1970–1980).]

If the total cultural resource scientific data available in Region 3 [Southwestern Region] were considered to be 100 percent, archeologists agree in general that only 5 to 10 percent of the total available information has been gleaned. Study of the total scientific data has barely been touched. What is merely an isolated site inventoried by a District Ranger today and having little or no significance may be the key or part of the key for an entire cultural understanding as increased study is undertaken. . . .

Of the 46 archeological sites inventoried by the TG&E [Tucson Gas & Electric Company's powerline right-of-way] contractor, none was considered significant enough for the National Register. It is quite likely that until such time as the National Park Service and the profession establish criteria for significance for archeological sites, and considerably more study is done into the various cultures of the Region, a very small percentage of the overall sites will be considered for nomination. . . .

The initial historic site inventory is nearing completion for this Region. As soon as State Liaison Officers return forms submitted to them, they will be sent to you. . . .

Work on Executive Order 11593 is listed as a must do job, however, the Forests must correlate this work with other priority work as identified by the Regional Forester. In addition, there are no funds to implement the Executive Order. Any funds to implement the program must be taken from the recreation appropriations or other funds. . . .

We have also taken steps to reanalyze our overall procedures for management of the cultural resource in Region 3. We have asked every leading archeological entity in this Region for their opinion of how they think the archeological situation should be handled in this Region. . . . [O]nce these replies are received we intend to reanalyze our basic procedures and change them as needed. This will also likely lead to additional refinement of historic sites procedures. ■

Forestry Wives Club History Project Comes to a Close

Rita Glazebrook, Historian
Forestry Wives Club

With the recent placement of its historical records with the committee planning the National Forest Service Museum in Missoula, Montana, the History Project of the Forestry Wives Club of Washington, DC, has come to a close.

The History Project was founded in early 1978, following the suggestion of Dr. Robert K. Winters of the Forestry History Society to members of the Forestry Wives Club that they research ways in which women in the early days of the Forest Service helped their husbands in field work or in supportive wifely roles.

Founders of the History Project Committee included Chief's wives Mrs. Lyle F. Watts (now deceased), Mrs. Richard E. McArdle (now deceased), Mrs. Edward P. Cliff, and Mrs. John R. McGuire; successive Club Presidents Mrs. Robert Sullivan and Mrs. L. Wayne Bell; Club Historians Mrs. Thomas B. Glazebrook, Mrs. Clare W. Hendee, Mrs. Thomas C. Nelson, and Mrs. Charles J. Newlon; and members-at-large Mrs. Gordon D. Fox and Mrs. Zane Grey Smith, Jr. Project chairmen in Washington, DC, have included Mrs. Robert V. Potter, from August 1978 to 1981; Mrs. Fox, from 1981 to September 1988; and Mrs. McGuire, from 1988 to the present. In search of stories, the Office of Information and public information officers in the field lent their help in contacting wives clubs throughout the country with our appeal. With the cooperation of national and local publications, the project also obtained articles relating to Forest Service wives that had appeared in the literature for reprint.

During the years of its existence, the History Project collected hundreds of stories and published them in the two-volume "Sampler of the Early Years—Stories by Forest Service Wives" (1980 and 1986). The project was nonprofit and privately financed; the publications were copyrighted through the Library of Congress. Through their clubs, Forest Service wives throughout the United States helped in the search for stories, as did retiree clubs. Mrs. Charles Petersen, artist for the books, was a member of a committee of Forest Service wives from Portland, Oregon, which helped prepare the stories for publication.

One thousand copies of each volume were printed. Volume I has long been out of print; about 50 copies of volume II remain in stock, available from the editor, Rita Glazebrook, at 13630 N.E. Hancock Street, Portland, OR 97230. Cost is $6.00 per volume, plus $1.50 for postage.

Copies of volume II have been provided for forestry schools throughout the country and were presented as mementos to spouses attending the 1990 convention of the Society of American Foresters in Washington, DC. ■

Publications and Papers

Terry's Note: A blunt reviewer of "History Line" remarked that it resembles a book catalog more than an anthology of current articles on Forest Service history. After pondering the merits of this assertion, I finally have a satisfactory answer. It is true that "History Line" devotes considerable coverage to publications; this is justified by the publicity it gives the history program. The most frequent question by supervisors is, "What do employees who devote time to the history program actually produce?" Publicizing the writing of unit histories helps answer that important question in these times of downsizing.

■ Washington Office

Encyclopedia Reference

Although somewhat dated and expensive, the two-volume "Encyclopedia of American Forest and Conservation History" is a most helpful reference covering a wide range of topics in a condensed format, written by authors who are experts in their fields. Originally published in 1983, the two-volume set was edited by Richard C. Davis. The current cost of the few remaining copies is $250 plus $5 for shipping via UPS. Write to Macmillan Publishing Co., 100 Front Street, Box 500, Riverside, NJ 08075-7500, Attn: Order Department, tel. 1 (800) 257-5755.

Recent History

Published for the first time this year is the final work of Forest Service Chief Historian Dennis Roth and his assistant Frank Harmon before the demise of the Washington Office history section in 1988. Forest Service Chief Historian Terry West considered the manuscript important enough to rescue from oblivion in the Washington Office history archives. "The Forest Service in the Environmental Era," a 34-page monograph (FS–574, May 1995), does not pretend to be a final "history" of the period, but rather a review of some of the main conflicts among forest users and stewards that followed passage of the Multiple Use–Sustained Yield Act of 1960. Less than a thousand copies were printed and distributed, with only a few remaining, available from the Washington Office historian, USDA Forest Service, PAO–2C Auditors Building, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090.

Park Service Uniforms

Forest Service uniforms and badges have varied little over the years, compared to those used by the National Park Service. A short article by former Washington Office history section employee Frank Harmon and published in the "Journal of Forest History" (vol. 24, no. 4, October 1980, pages 188–199) documents the changes in Forest Service dress and badges. Entitled "The Forest Service's Seventy-Five-Year Search for a Uniform," the article is the primary source on the subject. In contrast, the recently published "National Park Service Uniforms: In Search of an Identity 1872–1920," by R. Bryce Workman, is 90 pages long and the second in a six-part series. The first part was published in 1992 under the title, "Badges and Insignia 1894–1991."

Workman's book is available from the National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, P.O. Box 50, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0050.

Forest Service Aviation

"Le Fana de l'Aviation," Paris, France, in its July 1995 (no. 308) edition, published a story under the title, "Le musée volant des pompiers du ciel américains." Pages 44–51 describe the history of forest fire aviation in the Forest Service, illustrated with photographs (some from agency files) of airplanes dropping retardant. Reference material and other assistance was provided to author Gilles Auliard by the Washington Office historian.

Autobiography of a Forester

The book "A Well Worn Path," a personal autobiography by Jay Cravens, describes a Forest Service career with experiences both

common and foreign to the author's generation of foresters. A chance meeting with a Forest Service employee on Colorado's Gunnison National Forest in 1945 convinced the author to study forestry and work for the agency. He began in 1948 at the bottom, cleaning campgrounds; by the end of his career in 1976, he was acting Chief of the Forest Service. Despite concern that the assignment would derail his upward steps on the career ladder, he took a chance and accepted a civilian position with the Agency for International Development (AID) in South Vietnam from 1967 to 1968. As part of AID's Pacification Program, he worked in forest management. Because his wartime experience left a lasting impression on him, it receives considerable coverage in this 503-page account. After retirement, he had a second career as forestry professor, where he tried to convince his students that "the greatest enemy of the forest is neglect." Copies of the 1994 Aegina press publication may be purchased by sending a check ($14.95, $2 shipping) to University Editons Inc., 59 Oak Lane, Spring Valley, Huntington, WV 25704.

Early Years Sampler

They are rare, but a few copies of volume II of the History Project series, "Sampler of the Early Years—Stories by Forest Service Wives," are still available. The Forestry Wives Club of Washington, DC, sponsored the History Project beginning in 1978. Volume II was published in 1986. Copies of the book cost $6, plus $1.50 for mailing. Please call or write Rita Glazebrook, 13630 N.E. Hancock Street, Portland, OR 97230-3143, tel. (503) 256-5369.

■ Eastern Region

"Both Artifact and Habitat: The Nature of Our National Forests" is an article by regional archeologist Sandra Jo Forney in "Federal Archeology," (vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 1995, pages 18–21). The core of the essay is the changing role of the archeologist from discipline specialist to partner in projects to sustain the national forests. For further information, contact Dr. Forney at USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region, 310 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53203, tel. (414) 297-3656.

■ Pacific Northwest Region

Columbia Gorge Architecture

"Rustic Architecture Period Design in the Columbia River Gorge," by Forest Service regional historian E. Gail Throop, appeared in "CRM Cultural Resources Management." The onset of the Great Depression, according to Throop, ushered in the era of rustic architecture as a theme in construction of recreational facilities (among other structures) in the national forests of the Pacific Northwest. The style complemented the larger agency ideal of imbuing the public with the conservation ethic. "CRM" is published by the National Park Service "to promote and maintain high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources." Readers interested in knowing more about "CRM" should write to Editor, CRM (400), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

■ Pacific Southwest Region

"Memorable Forest Fires" is the title of a book edited by Gilbert Davies and Florice M. Frank, Forest Service retirees, who collected more than 200 stories from 57 retirees with firefighting experience while employed by the Forest Service. It is a softbound book with 505 pages and 80 photographs; the total price (book plus shipping) is $24.45. The assorted accounts cover topics such as dispatching, firelines, fire camps, communications, trespass fires, slash disposal, safety, and close calls. The book is available from History Ink Books, P.O. Box 52, Hat Creek, CA 96040, ISBN 0–9634413–9–6.

■ Northern Region

Kootenai Overview

Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., of Seattle, Washington, was awarded a contract for a historic overview of the Kootenai National Forest Heritage Program. The resulting 1994 publication, "Volume 1: Historic Overview of Kootenai National Forest, Northern Region," edited by Christian J. Miss, covers a variety of topics, including early exploration

and settlement, mining, logging, Forest Service administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and World War II and the postwar era (1941–50). A mixture of narrative and topical history, the level of detail is high; volume 1 has 455 pages. Illustrations are limited to a few photographs, several maps, and some technical drawings. The quality of the history is better than usual for a national forest or ranger district. For further information, write to Heritage Program, USDA Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest, 506 Highway 2 W., Libby, MT 59644, tel. (406) 293-6211.

Cruiser Tags

Edward G. Heilman, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Forest Museum in Missoula, Montana, donated a copy of his manuscript "Cruiser Tags . . . or Location Posters? A Brief History" to the Washington Office History Library. Just released in June 1995, it is not copyrighted because the author's intent is that its contents be widely used by those interested in the topic. Copies may be obtained by notifying the Washington Office historian, USDA Forest Service, PAO–2C Auditors Building, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090.

C.M. Russell Auto Tour

Kelly Keim alerted the "History Line" editor to a new brochure from the Northern Region. The "C.M. Russell Auto Tour Brochure" is a 33-page booklet developed by the Lewis and Clark National Forest and partners with the aim of recalling the past via 25 roadside points across Judith Basin. One way this is done is by keying the settings to the work of frontier artist C.M. Russell and providing an additional interpretative section. For further information, contact the Judith Ranger District, Box 484, Standford, MT 59479.

K.D. Swan

Skidding and loading timber operations on State land in Montana.

■ Southern Region

Kisatchie History

"A History of the Kisatchie National Forest" was researched and written by Anna C. Burns in 1981, and a new edition was printed in 1994. Louisiana was blanketed by forests in the late 1800's; yellow pine was a common species. The quality of timber, the level terrain, and the volume of trees encouraged massive cutting by lumber companies. The State led the Nation in lumber production in 1914 and was second for several years. By the time of the Great Depression, the forest was a wasteland of stumps. Forest Service efforts revived the only national forest in Louisiana, and in 1979 and 1980 the Kisatchie National Forest led the national forests of the Southern Region in revenue per acre.

Typical of forest historic overviews, the Kisatchie history format is a chronological narrative from the forest's creation by purchase in 1929 until the 1980's, with a brief 10-year update for the new edition. The history is the usual mix of biographical blurbs, thematic history features, and interpretive statements inserted into the text. The variety of subjects treated, from early forest supervisors to timber management, law enforcement, and the future of the forest, resulted in confinement of each subject to a few paragraphs. The illustrations exceed those found in most Forest Service history texts and many agency publications. Text editing, graphics, and layout were performed by Ronald W. Couch.

The 83-page document was published by the Forest Service. Copies can be obtained from the Kisatchie National Forest, Southern Region, USDA Forest Service, 2500 Shreveport Highway, Pineville, LA 71360, tel. (318) 473-7117.

Powered carrier for trail maintenance and construction capable of carrying a 350-pound load.

■ Other News of Note

Call for Papers

The Western History Association program committee requests proposals for papers and sessions on all aspects of Western and frontier history for its 36th annual conference, October 9–12, 1996, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Papers on the history of the grasslands and the people that lived there are especially welcome. The conference will be a joint meeting with the Western Literature Association. Proposals should be sent to the committee chair, John Mack Faragher, Department of History, Yale University, Box 1504A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-7425, tel. (203) 432-0727, fax (203) 432-7587.

Society and Resource Management

November 1, 1995, was the deadline for contacting Jim Finley, Program Co-Chair, School of Forest Resources, The Pennsylvania State University, 2B Ferguson Building, University Park, PA 16802, tel. (814) 863-0401, fax (814) 865-3725 for instructions on making a presentation at the Sixth International Symposium on Society and Resource Management. The theme of the symposium is "Social Behavior, Natural Resources, and the Environment." The symposium will be held May 18–23, 1996, at The Pennsylvania State University. Natural resource managers, researchers, academicians, and students concerned about the social aspects of natural resource management are especially invited to attend. ■